

# ISSUES & EVENTS

Vol. 3 no. 2 September 24, 1971

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## Statement

## Loyola and Sir George



DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN SGWU AND Loyola regarding the possibilities of a joint future began nearly two years ago, and a number of meetings have been held since then. Last spring we received a proposal from Loyola outlining a possible form of association, and this was accepted officially by University Council and the Board of Governors as a good basis for negotiation.

The main elements of this proposal were: a Loyola Faculty of Arts and Science; a SGWU Faculty of Arts and Science; an Associated University Faculty of Commerce; an Associated University Faculty of Engineering; an Associated University Faculty of Graduate Studies. There would be close inter-departmental cooperation between the two campuses. There would be no immediate integration of the Evening operations.

At a meeting of the SGWU committee on relations with Loyola last Tuesday, Sep-

tember 21, a statement of our position deriving from and developing the Loyola document was approved as a suitable basis for further discussions.

This statement envisages a Faculty distribution not dissimilar from that put forward in the Loyola document, while taking into account the academic strengths of the two institutions and the importance to the community of maintaining the two separate campuses. It also suggests an organization and structure, both academic and administrative, for an integrated university. We believe it most important that the structure of decision-making and the lines of authority be clearly defined and be accepted by both parties before detailed discussions take place.

It is clear that the government supports the amalgamation of the two institutions. We, ourselves, believe that such a strengthening of the second English-

language university in Montreal will be in the best interests of the community, providing that the present qualities and services of both SGWU and Loyola are properly protected. Our proposal, as we see it, will in effect bring Loyola into the Quebec university system, and this should offer both academic and financial advantages, particularly over the longer term.

While it is impossible to forecast the duration this new stage in our negotiations with Loyola, we see no reason why the matter should not advance with reasonable rapidity, and the foundation of an integrated university be established by next fall. But this will require the declared goodwill of both institutions and considerable hard work by all those who will be involved in the many-faceted series of negotiations which must ensue.

**Michael Sheldon**  
Assistant to the Principal

## Random opinion on the possible SGWU- Loyola merger

(continued page 2)

**Michael Poon, Commerce I:** It's a pretty good idea. When they're together, there will be more facilities; it will be easier; it will be bigger. It will be easy for me - I live closer to Loyola.

I like the idea of larger athletics facilities and more programs, more and different kinds of sports - they have the fields and areas to play on.

**Gilbert Gagné, Pre-commerce:** There will be many more facilities and it would get the students together and they would be more powerful. It we merged with McGill, it would be even better. Why not? As I said, the more students together, the more powerful, they would be. And it would mean more money available to the student, especially more bursaries. If we had a bigger library, there would be more facilities for research.

**Andrew Bergmann, Pre-arts:** If we save money, I think it's a good idea. Loyola has much more sports facilities and we don't have much. I live closer to Loyola - in N.D.G. Sir George has more educational facilities than Loyola does but they have more sports facilities. I play soccer, but not this year. But to play, we have to go to McGill or Verdun.

**Betty Paul, Arts:** It's not really a good idea. They are really too far apart. I don't know too much about Loyola and whether it's like Sir George or not. They are just too far away. I don't know what facilities Loyola has.

**Donna Goldenberg, Pre-arts:** I'm not going to be here next year so I really don't know about the merger. I would say that it might be a little hard for most of the people. I don't know too much about Loyola but Sir George doesn't have a campus and Loyola does and I don't know how they are going to work this out - whether they are going to have classes merging here or not may be difficult. A bigger library would be better - this means more books and more knowledge; I know a lot of people have been going to the McGill library.







# THE CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION

4700 KEELE STREET, DOWNSVIEW 463, ONTARIO

August 1971

TO: Chairmen of Departments

The Centre for Continuing Education, York University, Toronto, Canada is holding the First International Conference on Gambling from June 25-29, 1972. The Programme Committee under the chairmanship of Professor Igor Kusyszyn would appreciate your assistance in bringing the enclosed "Call for Papers and Symposia" to the attention of your faculty.

Attached is a draft copy of a page from the proposed brochure-registration form listing objectives and areas of discussion. This brochure will be forwarded to all interested parties later upon request.

The Conference is creating a great deal of interest with many international scholars and authorities having already agreed to come. We expect 500 or more delegates, but would like to announce it to as wide an audience as possible.

Thank you once more for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

*Norman Baird*

N. B. Baird, Chairman  
Special Studies in Education  
Conference Co-ordinator

## "ELEMENTARY, MY DEAR WATSON"

There are four suits in every pack,  
Two are red and two are black.  
The playing cards, to normal eyes,  
Are similar in shape and size.  
They total, roughly, fifty-two,  
But that, of course, is nothing new.

The cards, when cut, are dealt with care,  
Thirteen should be each player's share.  
It is as well, when dealing packs,  
To let the ornamental backs  
Lie uppermost—if this is done,  
The deal is fair for everyone.

The dealer takes the last of all,  
And then, of course, you have to call.  
Please hold your cards in such a way  
That your opponent cannot say  
Whether you merely hold a Jack  
Or all the Aces in the pack.

The hands are called, somebody leads,  
And so this curious game proceeds,  
Till you discard that vital Heart  
And then recriminations start.  
Though you were wrong, you'll find it best  
To shout and holloa with the rest.

Four players play with every pack,  
Two look red and two look black;  
Two look black and two look red—  
All that can be said is said.



### R.W.G. Bryant, Geography:

The imagination boggles as to whom we might call it after: Sir Ignatius Williams or we might call it Sir George Loyola. But speaking quite seriously, the situation in Quebec is such that the relatively limited amount of money available for universities or anything else is going to have to be used economically and I cannot see a Quebec government standing for a proliferation of English language universities - the major part of the kitty is going to go to the French universities; they've had more money in years past for catching-up purposes and this is right and proper. Sir George has fortunately a much better public image in the eyes of the majority community in Quebec than other seats of learning one might mention and to amalgamate with Loyola will strengthen our position and it will certainly strengthen Loyola's position because of course, they've wanted their own charter for a long time.

### Stan French, Dean of Graduate Studies:

I like the idea because it will strengthen both Sir George and Loyola, academically and in other ways. My impression is that Loyola is not clerically oriented anymore, not even in the Department of Philosophy which traditionally was but isn't now. There are many excellent faculty members at Loyola and it will enrich Sir George to have these people associated with it. Some of them will become involved with our graduate program which is a good thing. Again this will strengthen Sir George and Loyola vis à vis McGill - they will be more equal, if you'll pardon the Irish expression.

### Terry Pletzer, R.N. :

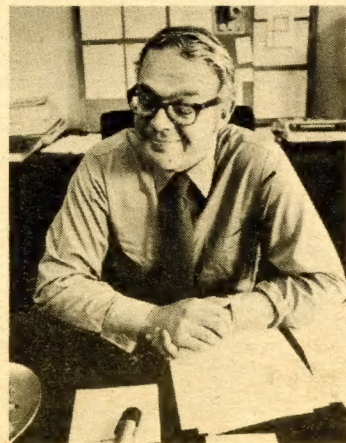
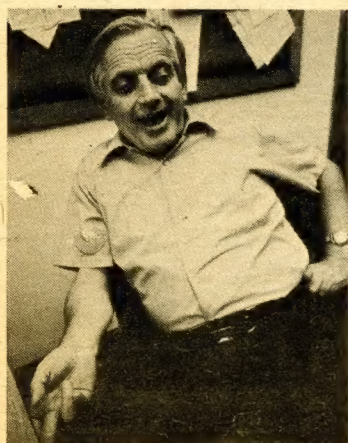
They've talked about the merger for many years and they have never done anything about it. But the health centre at Loyola is excellent as far as I'm concerned. They already supply abortion information and drug information; they've got a full-time psychiatrist which we could also use at Sir George and up til this year, they have had more doctors than we have had. As far as a health center merger is concerned, it would be tremendous. They've got an 'in' with the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, I believe, and they have a good referral service. But as far as the general student is concerned, I don't know what the advantages or disadvantages would be.

### John Wright, Anglican Chaplain:

I think the merger is a great idea. It brings two different types of universities together - one a downtown city college, the other a more campus-y, more traditionally oriented style of college. Sir George is more scientifically oriented, with more commerce and engineering. I would imagine that Loyola would tend a little more towards the Arts and classics and the blending of these two traditions would give a more cosmopolitan air. There may be some problems with a secular university joining with the religious; there will be problems with overlapping of things - people are going to be fired: there is no reason that the same course should be taught in both places. Other than that, they have a lovely football field which would be a nice change from Verdun Stadium.

### Jackie Plamondon, Information Desk:

Well, the merger is a good and bad thing. For one thing, it's psychological - nobody knows the name - the name will change. Loyola was Loyola and Sir George was Sir George. Sir George has been Sir George for so long, since 1929. I don't know if they change the name - it's been this way to the minds of Montrealers. Maybe it would be better if we knew the name. But definitely, it will be very, very helpful having better facilities. But I hope with the merger that students will be treated like human beings and that they will be treated with more respect.





17 August 1970

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JOYCE SCHOLAR AND EX-SPY MATTHEW HODGART JOINS SGWU FACULTY

Matthew Hodgart, an English scholar who interrupted his academic career during World War II to work as a special agent for British Intelligence and later receive the Légion d'Honneur, has been appointed full professor of English at Sir George Williams.

...educated in Britain, Hodgart taught at Cambridge and most  
...an of English at Sussex University.

Hodgart has written  
York

# Matthew Hodgart talks about....

## here and there

VERY FEW NORTH AMERICANS know any history. Must Europeans know a bit of history simply because they're surrounded by the monuments of history and everyone is interested. In a country like England, every week hundreds and thousands of people will go to see newly discovered Roman ruins. It's a nation of antiquarians looking at country houses and churches. People of all ages do that, and that means you have a feeling for history even if you don't know the history books too well. People in a country without monuments beyond the eighteenth century, like Canada, have a different attitude. Their sense of chronology is limited. I had a rather intelligent American girl say to me, "Gee, Professor, I can never remember which comes first, Renaissance or Romantic." Three hundred years doesn't make any difference!

I find the general quality of writing here poor, although the quality of thought and intelligence is high. At Cambridge I did a great deal more formal lecturing plus tutorial work, with people writing an essay every week. In the English system, there's very much more writing and much more emphasis on the long paper, leading up to a purely formal examination. I'm not in favor of abolishing grades and I'd be in favor of even more papers. Last year, I found that my day class in Joyce here was very good, the night class even better. I thought the graduate classes were rather poor. I didn't think that they were as clever or as hard-working as the undergraduates. Perhaps part-time graduate students simply don't have the time and energy necessary to do the work for a graduate course. Unless it's a full-time thing, it tends to be just undergraduate work all over again. It's not good enough to give a survey in a graduate course.

## looking at things

I'm off review writing at the moment, because I feel it puts one in a rut. At present, I'm trying

to write a book on gesture and expression, that is, the silent language people use in communicating, as it appears in literature. Writers have been quite aware of this for a long time. I'm trying to describe what is known about it.

I don't think the printed word is on the way out; it's very much in. Books are convenient and fast. But I feel a trend, with myself, that I am being drawn more to the other arts all the time. I've read too many books, and now I spend a lot of time in England looking at things, at paintings, architecture, gardens, the visual world. Even this book I'm writing about expression and gesture is a shift towards the visual that's probably happening generally. This is a good thing because a person must be educated with his eye as well as his ear. But you don't need gadgets to do this, just the ordinary photograph in the book and the actual object in the world. This has nothing to do with learning by means of learning machines, language labs and all those things. To my mind, they're a technological cancer, a great expenditure of gimmicks with very doubtful results. An interesting thought is that the use of photography actually destroys your grasp of the world. When I go and look at scenery or anything, I don't photograph it. That destroys the memory. If you take a camera shot, it becomes a filing system.

## smoking and music

It was only thanks to Sir George Williams and my part-time job, a kind of break in my career, that I was able to give up smoking after thirty-five years. If I'd gone on in my ordinary routine, I would have kept on smoking. I think I saw a television program about a terminal bronchial hospital ward, and that helped. I had to stop working for a bit and take a lot of exercise. But when I'd given it up, I found that I couldn't write very easily. I wrote two articles just before I stopped, but I've since failed to meet a deadline for my publishers.

I spend my cigarette money on records and scores and librettos. I'd neglected music for a long time. I've always been fascinated with Joyce, and Joyce uses Wagner a great deal. Because of that, I've begun to study Wagner, and I find him one of the great seminal minds of the late nineteenth century. He deals with fairly basic primitive myths, but interprets them in a very complicated, philosophical way.

## this spy business

"Spy" just meant that I was in one part of the intelligence service during the war, which a great many thousands of people were in the branch concerned with the Resistance. People who lived in Nazi-occupied countries or those who spoke the language were set up not as an espionage network, but as resistance. In fact, World War II was guerilla warfare. I was training people how to do various guerilla activities. This was interspersed with a little military activity, but nothing really spectacular. Eventually I trained some people to go into France and stop the Germans from blowing up ports like Marseilles.

I was trained as a parachutist, but in the first operation I went on, they got the torch code wrong, so we came all the way home and went over by boat!

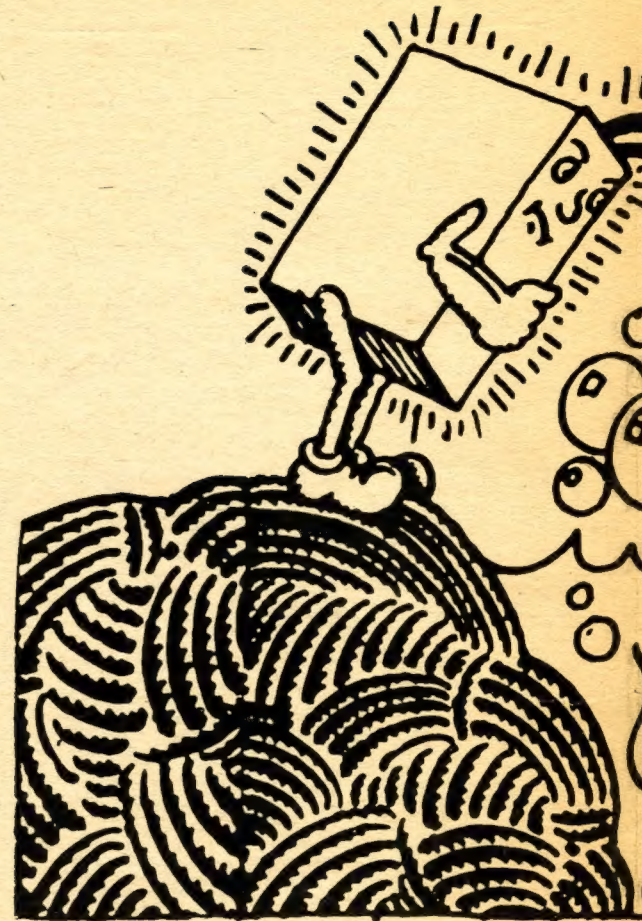
I think the French just wanted to please the British government, so they handed out a few decorations. I got the Legion d'honneur. I put this down in my curriculum vitae, thinking that it might be good to have it on record that I did something for la belle France. But Quebec isn't much interested in la belle France except when they want to be awkward with other people. I once wore it to France thinking I could get through Customs more easily, but it's so easy to get through Customs anyway that it's not worth the trouble.





**STOP's Anti-Pollution Tips on  
washing and food products  
recycling methods and  
miscellaneous items**

*The Beginner's*  
**Survival  
kit**



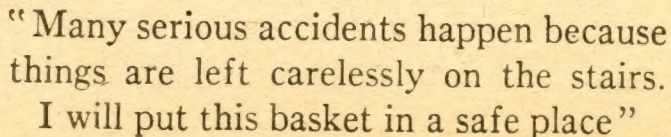
ITEM	BUY	DON'T BUY	WHY	TIPS
Laundry Products	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Soap flakes &amp; sal soda.</li> <li>2. a liquid detergent low in phosphate such as <b>Wisk</b>.</li> <li>3. a detergent product with no phosphate and no <b>NTA</b> such as <b>Crown</b>. (it has soda ash in it which is like sal soda.)</li> <li>4. Bleach, blueing.</li> <li>5. White vinegar for softening clothes: 2 tbs. - 1/4 cup per load when adding soap and soda.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. enzyme detergent.</li> <li>2. detergents with NTA or EDTA as phosphate replacements.</li> <li>3. Fabric softeners</li> </ol>	<p>questionable as to safety</p> <p>questionable as to health hazard from residue in drinking water.</p> <p>many chemicals are used in fabric softeners. No direct danger from these but why add them to our already polluted waters?</p>	<p>you can pre-soak clothes in washing soda.</p> <p>not all labels tell you if NTA or EDTA is in the product. Be safe, use soap.</p> <p>use white vinegar</p>
Dishwashing detergents	liquid detergent for hand dish washing - <b>Swish</b> is the lowest phosphate dish-washing machine detergent	high phosphate dish washing machine detergents: Amway, Automatic, Cascade, Finish, etc. (per Pollution Probe Feb. 1970)	the phosphate content of dish washing machine detergents have not been reduced by the government	use only 1/2 - 1/3 recommended amount for your machine. wash only once a day with machine.
Overpackaging	when you have a choice choose simply packaged items.	avoid over packaged items in multiple containers or several layers of paper	The consumer pays twice for over-packaging: cost of production, cost of disposal	write to companies telling why you are not buying their over packaged products
Diapers	cloth or use diaper service	disposable paper/plastic diapers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- if flushed down toilet they clog plumbing &amp; septic tanks</li> <li>- misuse of natural resources</li> </ul>	use disposable diaper only when travelling-then put soiled diaper in garbage
Gasoline	91 octane low lead or 91 octane no lead gasoline (Shell, Imperial, Sunoco)	<p>When you have a choice don't buy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- leaded gasoline</li> <li>- 94 octane no lead</li> <li>- 94 octane low lead</li> </ul>	<p>Lead emitted from cars shows up in our food and air and water.</p> <p>94 octane gasoline with low/no lead contains additional amounts of "aromatics" which are also highly toxic. 91 octane gas has fewer aromatics.</p>	<p>All cars with compression ratio of 9 or less may be able to use no/low lead gas. Check with your owner's manual or car dealer about the compression ratio of your car. Watch for overheating.</p> <p>Best to use gas with some lead every 6th or 8th fill up.</p>
Styrene meat trays and egg cartons	recent information indicates that disposal of these items presents no problems		when incinerated styrene produces a non-toxic residue.	If trays are damaged don't re-use them.
Canned goods-aluminum	In Canada only some of the tops of cans are aluminum. If you go to the U.S.A. don't buy aluminum cans there! Aluminum does not rust or degrade and adds to our solid waste disposal problems.			remove lids from can and step on remaining part of can to crush it. This gives smaller volume for solid waste disposal.
Glass bottled goods	returnable glass bottled goods when you have a choice	non-returnable glass bottles	glass does not degrade and it adds to our overburdened solid waste disposal problems	save non-returnable bottles and try to return them to manufacturer





ITEM	BUY	DON'T BUY	WHY	TIPS
Paper products	with recycling in mind		We throw away so much paper that can be reused. Stop and think about it! What can you recycle at home?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- drawing paper for kids</li> <li>- cut-out books for young children</li> <li>- memo pads</li> <li>- envelopes for "casual" mailings</li> </ul>
Fish	ocean fish fillets	freshwater-lake fish (whitefish, lake perch, etc.) whole fish	mercury contamination greater risk in lake fish than ocean fish  significant part of DDT is eliminated by filleting - fat found under spine and around head contain of DDT in fish	mercury has also been found in tuna and other ocean fish - it is wise to eat a varied diet and to avoid eating the same type of food (e.g. tuna) day after day  deep fat frying reduces pesticide levels in fish by 55%, broiling by 36% pan frying by 25%, baking by 11%
Apples	<b>Note:</b> It is always hard to know if you have the last word or most up-to-date research information when you are writing a technical paper or putting together a pamphlet such as STOP's Shopping Guide. Sometimes new information is published which changes the picture completely. Therefore, we will be evaluating and up-dating the guide periodically.			wash, pare and core-this greatly reduces pesticide levels
Oranges & lemons				an anti-mold chemical diphenyl (biphenyl) soaks into the skin or peels of citrus fruits - it is best to peel before using these fruits
Potatoes				peeling reduces pesticide levels - boiling or cooking with skins on does not reduce levels.
Tomatoes				wash with hot water-this removes most all of pesticide residues
Organ meats, (liver, kidney, etc.)			There is some evidence that antibiotics used in animal feeds (to promote growth of the animal) are present in organ meats. If we get antibiotic residues in our food we may build up resistance to these antibiotics and these	medicines may not be effective when we are sick. There is some evidence that organ meats (especially liver) contains high levels of a hormone potentially dangerous to young boys.
Poultry				There is some evidence that cooking poultry by deep fat frying reduces pesticide residues more than any other method of cooking.
Milk			pesticides usually are found in fat portion of foods.	strong indications that Skim milk contains much less pesticide than whole milk.
Cabbage, leafy green vegetables Carrots, turnips				peel before eating to reduce almost all pesticide levels







ILLS LOOM: Lay ire grows; I age.

O malaise! Orgies will glory.

Sir:

Yogi wills more age.

Lola.

A silly lame gigolo worries.

Willy rigs loo — aims go a reel!

## competition no. 2



A Jesuit's nightmare, campus pranks, fortune-teller's advice, allegorical comment: each of the above is an exemplary anagram on the words SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS LOYOLA, in honor of the impending union. Competitors are invited to devise their own outrageous but relevant remark, using all the letters (and only those let-

ters) in SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS LOYOLA.

The winner will receive a \$10 voucher good at the SGWU Bookstore, courtesy of manager Margaret MacMurray. The best entry and runners-up will be an-

nounced in our October 7 issue.

Anyone reading this may enter. The deadline is Friday, October 1; entries can be mailed to *Issues & Events*, SGWU, 1435 Drummond Street, Montreal 107 or dropped off in the basement editorial office at 2145 Mackay.

## The Bible Lady comes to town



"A YOUNG GIRL WAS almost crushed by a car as she was reading a letter and trying to cross the street", the lady was saying. "Did *she* get the message? Was *she* given God's message?" she continued with more than a tinge of rhetoric.

As usual, Carmen Wilson was at her Wednesday haunt at Bishop and de Maisonneuve (Thursdays, she's around Mc Gill) passing out the tools and other essentials for people to find God's message. She claims no ability to convert the skeptics and non-believers, and in fact she says that she can't really claim one convert. "I can only offer a way," she says, "but God must personally deliver His message to them."

Mrs. Wilson, a Protestant by birth, is particularly concerned with the lot of the Jews who, she feels, are still wandering about "in a nation without a king. God said", she explained, "that because of disobedience, the Jews would be scattered to the four corners of the earth. And as I lived among my Jewish friends I saw this coming to pass in reality."

Mrs. Wilson came to Canada from her native Jamaica well over 20 years ago, "filled with religion but not a believer", as she says. Belief soon came to her when she settled in Vancouver where she sought both moral and spiritual help for coping with the tragedies that seemed to pile up on her.

"I saw my brother of 10 die, I saw my husband of 40 and my father or 42 die," she explained, "and I started wondering what life was all about. Where do we go from here?" Mrs. Wilson continued. "Do

you mean that life ends at 40 and that's all there is to it?" she exclaimed.

But she found help in Dr. Glen Fraser, a Vancouver physician who suggested she would find all the answers she was looking for in the Bible. So she searched the Scriptures and found that Christ is the resurrection and the life. "I simply asked God one night for the forgiveness of sins through the shed blood of Jesus Christ upon the cross. That night God revealed himself to me.

## back track

"I had been through the whole works, baptised, christened, the whole works," she repeated. "I had a religion but I didn't have God," Mrs. Wilson said. "After the death of my husband, I felt there was something in life that I hadn't got hold of and somehow I believed God who knows all things and He led me to Canada where I met Dr. Fraser."

Mrs. Wilson pooh-poohs the idea that one who does Christian acts is more Christian than the average indifferent non-believer. "Even when I tried to be a good wife and a good mother, this stemmed from a selfish desire — the nicer you are the better you are to live with yourself", she said. "But that didn't make me a Christian." The same thing, she feels, applies to student de-

monstrators, although she concedes "there are many non-believers who are better people than me, but that doesn't mean that they are *Christian*."

"It is not what one does," Mrs. Wilson reiterated, "it is in whom one believes. You see, it all stems from your motive: is what you do for the glory of God?" she asked, leaving little time for a response. "No, it's for yourself."



Carmen Wilson's father, "born with a silver spoon in his mouth", as she puts it, was a plantation owner in the Montego Bay area. "But there were great troubles and sorrows in the family and he thought he had something when he really hadn't."

"He was a very fine gentleman but I wonder when I look back on my life — did anyone ever tell my father, did anyone ever tell my husband, who was a man in a church, did anyone ever tell them what Jesus said 'unless such a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God'?" she asked.

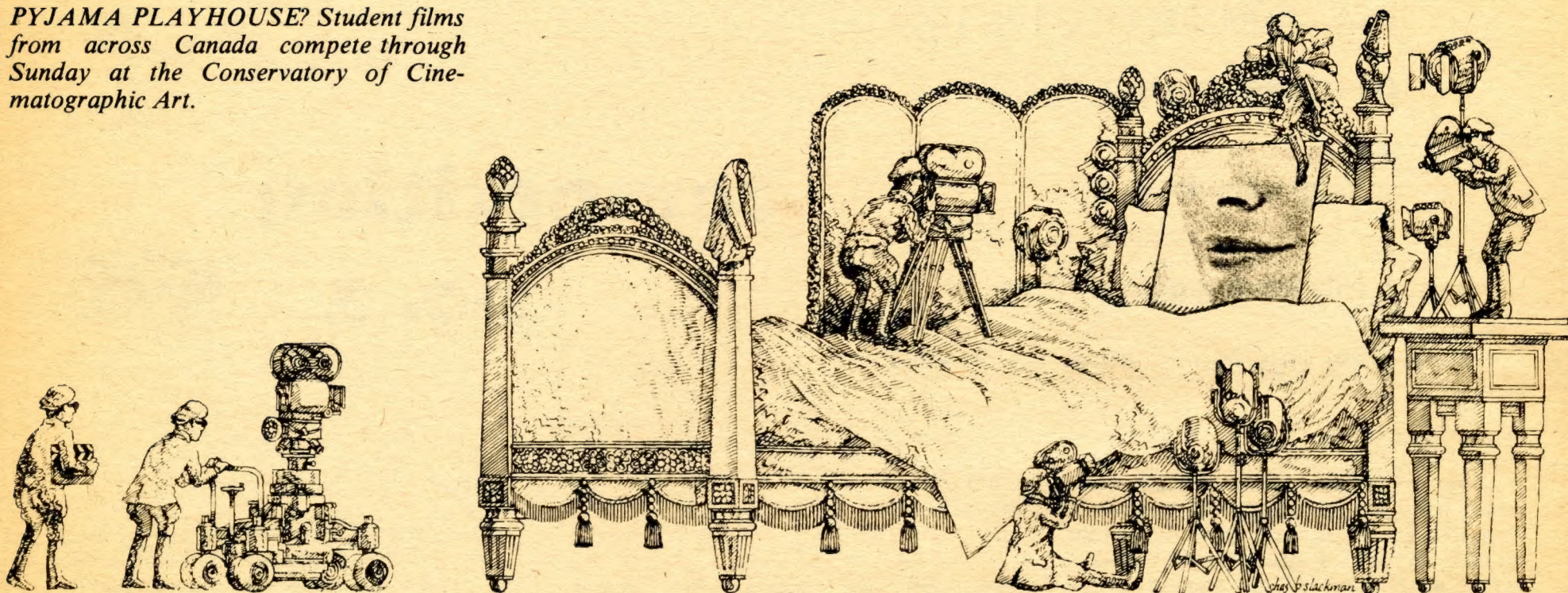
Except for one daughter who lives in Montreal, Mrs. Wilson's family is still in Jamaica and though she was back home a few years ago just before her mother died, she has no plans to go back again. "I like Canada very much — it's virtually been my birthplace," she says.

Mrs. Wilson believes that she is, perhaps imperceptively, making headway in acting as a channel, as she says, for the Lord's message. "What Dr. Fraser in Vancouver did for me, I can do for others. Young people are searching today for an answer and I truly believe that the answer is in God, otherwise I wouldn't be wasting my time standing around all day," she says.

"I think the saddest thing I find today is to go into homes of the older people, some people who can't read because they have bad eyes and to hear them say 'I'm too old to change, I'm too old to change my ways.' But the young people are searching for the reality of life."



**PYJAMA PLAYHOUSE?** Student films from across Canada compete through Sunday at the Conservatory of Cinematographic Art.



# SGWU THIS WEEK

Photos and notices of coming events should be in by Wednesday noon for Thursday publication (basement, 2145 Mackay) or call Maryse Perraud, 879-2823.

## friday 24

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-620.  
 CARIBBEAN STUDENTS SOCIETY: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-820.  
 CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: Third Annual Canadian Student Film Festival at 8:15 p.m. in H-110: "Don't call it Anything" (documentary), "That Change" (scenario), "Next to me" (experimental), "Windows" (animation), "Pat" (doc.), "The Class of '75" (scen.), "Edward the Mad Film Grinder" (exp.), "Dance" (ani.), "Isolated Incidents" (doc.), "The Alien" (scen.), "Tricycle" (ani.), "Under Glass" (scen.), "I, a Dog" (doc.); 50¢.  
 WEISSMAN GALLERY: Paintings by Gordon Rayner through Sept. 26.  
 GALLERY I: SGWU permanent collection.  
 LITERARY SOCIETY: Meeting at 4 p.m. in H-617.  
 CLUB DES VETERANS DU V-I-F: First meeting at 5 p.m. in the graduate lounge of the Faculty Club.  
 FOOTBALL: U of M vs Sir George, 8 p.m. at Verdun Stadium.

## saturday 25

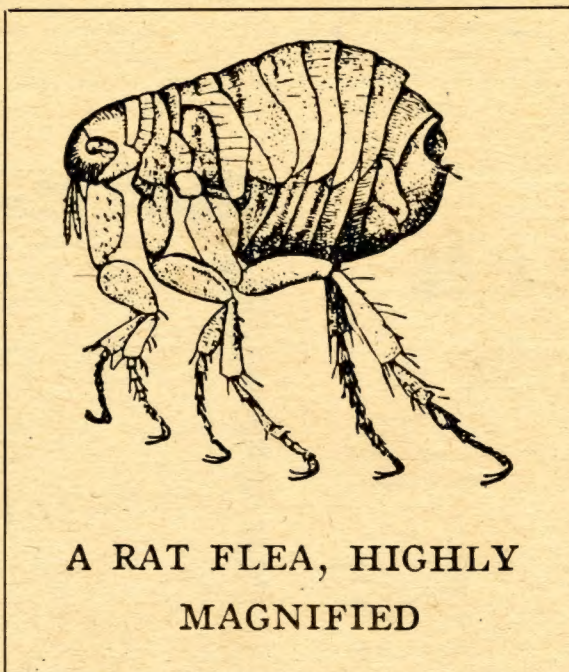
CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: Third Annual Canadian Student Film Festival at 8:15 p.m. in H-110: "Tripper" (documentary), "Oasis" (animation), "Book of Ambivalence" (scenario), "Windows" (experimental), "Eden" (ani.), "Le Sorcier" (doc.), "Freshman" (scen.), "One" (ani.), "Give a Little" (exp.), "Etude" (doc.), "Horse Fight" (ani.); 50¢.

## sunday 26

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: Prize winners of the Third Annual Canadian Student Film Festival will be shown at 8:15 p.m. in H-110; 50¢.

## monday 27

SCIENCE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: Meeting to vote on S.A. executive at 12 p.m. in H-635.  
 WEISSMAN GALLERY & GALLERY II: Paintings by Mark Prent through Oct. 14.  
 PEOPLE'S LITERATURE: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-537.



## thursday 30

CONSERVATORY OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC ART: "Everything For Sale" (Andrzej Wajda, 1968), (English subtitles) with Beata Tyszkiewicz and Elzbieta Czyzewska at 7 p.m.; "Giuseppe in Warsaw" (Lenartowysz, 1968), (English subtitles) with

E. Czyzewska and Antonio Cifariello at 9 p.m. in H-110; 50¢ for students, 75¢ non-students.  
 HISTORY CLUB: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-621.

## friday 1

ARTS FACULTY COUNCIL: Meeting at 2 p.m. in H-769.  
 PHILOSOPHY COUNCIL: Meeting at 10 a.m. in H-769.  
 SCIENCE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION: "The Fixer" (John Frankenheimer, 1968) with Alan Bates and Dirk Bogarde at 6 p.m. (75¢) and 9 p.m. (99¢) in H-110.

## saturday 2

FOOTBALL: McGill vs Sir George, 2 p.m. at McGill Stadium.

## ISSUES & EVENTS

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